

AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions and listings of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims:

1. *(Currently amended)* A method of generating code for scheduling the execution of binary code translated from a source format to a target format, wherein the source format differs from the target format, said method comprising the steps of:
 - (a) identifying a set of target instructions semantically equivalent to a given source instruction;
 - (b) identifying data dependencies in said target instructions by analyzing the set of target instructions; and
 - (c) assigning an identifier to one or more of said target instructions for use by a code analyser in scheduling the processing of said set of target instructions in accordance with the identified data dependencies.
2. *(Previously presented)* A method according to claim 1 in which the set of target instructions is identified in a translation template associated with a given source instruction, said template being a component of a translator program for translating instructions in the source format into instructions in the target format.

3. (*Original*) A method according to claim 2 in which the analysis of the target instructions is carried out prior to the compilation of the translation templates into said translator program.
4. (*Previously presented*) A method according to claim 2 in which the identifiers are assigned to said target instructions prior to said translator program being compiled.
5. (*Previously presented*) A method according to claim 1 in which said code analyser optimizes the translated code for processing in a parallel processing environment by using the identifiers.
6. (*Previously presented*) A method according to claim 1 in which data dependencies are represented by a directed acyclic graph, and the identifying step identifies said dependency signalling an appropriate edge in the set of target instructions to said code analyser.
7. (*Previously presented*) A method according to claim 2 in which each translation template is associated with a corresponding analysis routine that generates said code for scheduling the execution of said translated code.
8. (*Currently amended*) Apparatus for generating code for scheduling the execution of binary code translated from a source format to a target format, wherein the source format differs from the target format, said apparatus arranged to be responsive to comprising:

- (a) a set of target instructions semantically equivalent to a given source instruction;
and comprising:
- (b) an instruction analyser for analysing the set of target instructions to identify data dependencies in said target instructions; and
- (c) a dependency identifier for assigning an identifier to one or more of said target instructions for use by a code analyser in scheduling the processing of said set of target instructions in accordance with the identified data dependencies.

9. *(Previously presented)* Apparatus according to claim 8 further including a translation template for identifying the set of target instructions, the translation template being associated with a given source instruction, said template being a component of a translator program for translating instructions in the source format into instructions in the target format.

10. *(Previously presented)* Apparatus according to claim 9 wherein the instruction analyzer is arranged for arranging the target instructions prior to compilation of the translation templates into said translator program.

11. *(Previously presented)* Apparatus according to claim 9 wherein the dependency identifier is arranged to assign the identifier to said target instructions prior to compilation of said translator program.

12. *(Currently amended)* Apparatus according to claim 8 further including said code analyzer, in-which said code analyzer is being arranged to use be responsive to the identifiers for optimising the translated code for processing in a parallel processing environment.

13. (Previously presented) Apparatus according to claim 8 further including a directed acyclic graph for representing data dependencies, and the identifier is arranged to identify said dependency signalling an appropriate edge in the set of target instructions to said code analyser.

14. (Currently amended) Apparatus according to claim 9 further including a plurality of said translation templates, in which each translation template is associated with a corresponding analysis routine for generating said code for scheduling the execution of said translated code.

15. (Currently amended) A computer readable medium or storage device storing coded indicia for causing a data processor arrangement to perform the method of claim 1, when executed by a processor.

16. (Currently amended) A binary code translator for translating binary code from a source format to a target format for execution on a target processor, the source format differing from the target format, the translator comprising a computer-readable medium or storing device storing coded indicia adapted to be read by a data processor arrangement, the coded indicia including:

(a) a set of translation templates, each template arranged for providing a set of target format instructions which together are semantically equivalent to an associated source format instruction;

(b) a set of data transformation routines arranged to transform data from a source format instruction into the appropriate parts of each target format instruction provided by the corresponding translation template; and

(c) a set of analysis routines arranged to identify data dependencies in a template for causing generation of data for use by a code scheduler in scheduling the execution of translated code on said target processor.

17. *(Previously presented)* A binary code translator according to claim 16 arranged to operate dynamically at the run time of an application program being emulated.

18. *(Previously presented)* The method of claim 1 wherein the code analyzer schedules the processing of said set of target instructions in accordance with the identified data dependencies.

19. *(Previously presented)* The apparatus of claim 8 in combination with the code analyzer arranged to be responsive to the identifier assigned to one or more of the target instructions, the code analyzer being arranged for scheduling the processing of said set of target instructions in accordance with the identified data dependencies.

20. *(Previously presented)* Apparatus for translating machine instructions in source code into equivalent target instructions of a code of a target platform, wherein the source code differs from the code of the target platform, said apparatus comprising:

a source of binary translation templates for mapping instructions in the source code into a set of instructions in the code of the target platform;

a fill and analysis routine generator arranged to be responsive to the templates for generating fill and analysis routines for identifying fillable positions in a template by

parsing the template and for generating code to extract and deposit fields from the machine instructions in source code into a precompiled template; and
a dynamic binary translator arranged to be responsive to the machine instructions.

21. (New) A build and compilation process of a binary dynamic translator that translates a source code instruction into a target code instruction, wherein the source code differs from the target code, the process comprising:

(a) creating a repository of magic numbers, wherein each magic number is a unique integer representing one and only one variant of a source instruction so that the collection of all the magic numbers represents the set of all valid instructions possible of a source instruction set to form a set of constants associating a unique string with a unique integer, wherein the string shortly describes a variant of the instruction which the magic number is supposed to represent;

(b) creating a template repository, wherein each template is a functionally equivalent sequence of target architecture instructions, for each source instruction, each template having temporary native registers for its operations and is compiled at the compile time of the binary dynamic translator as a function and whose name is derived from the corresponding magic number's associated string so that the templates are available as a routine/function at run-time;

(c) creating a table, indexed on magic numbers, containing the references to the corresponding templates so that at run-time the translator can pick up the appropriate template for a given instruction after ascertaining its magic number;

(d) creating a template filler routines repository in which each template filler routine has the knowledge of both the source and target instructions; causing the template filler routine of a given template to extract dynamic components of the source instruction and fill the extracted items in an in-memory template to replace corresponding place-holders; causing the translator to call the template filler routine for a given instruction at run-time so a template filler routine repository is linked to corresponding templates and magic numbers;

(e) creating a minimal decode/magic-number-routines repository; causing a minimal decode/magic-number-extractor routines repository to give a raw source instruction and return the magic number of that instruction;

preparing the dynamic binary translator by compiling steps (a)-(e) together.

22. (New) Operating the dynamic binary translator of claim 21 in response to a source instruction S_i by performing a plurality of steps including:

(1) mapping S_i to an appropriate minimal decode/magic-numbers-extractor routine to repository (MNE $_i$);

(2) call the MNE $_i$ with S_i as a parameter;

(3) causing MNE $_i$ to return the magic number m_i ;

(4) mapping m_i to template t_i ;

(5) copying t_i to a code generator buffer b ;

(6) mapping m_i to a template filler routine (TFR $_i$);

(7) causing TFRi to extract dynamic compliments of Si and fill in the ti found at buffer b;

(8) going to S(i+1) if the current block is not yet finished;

optimizing the sequence of instructions in buffer b for best tempera performance;
and

(9) emitting optimized code from buffer b to target code cache Ci.

23. (New) A method of operating a dynamic binary translator responsive to a source instruction Si in a source code so that the translator derives a target instruction in a target code that differs from the source code, the method comprising: using a repository of magic numbers, wherein each magic number is a unique integer representing one and only one variant of a source instruction so that the collection of all the magic numbers represents the set of all valid instructions possible of a source instruction set to form a set of constants associating a unique string with a unique integer, wherein the string shortly describes a variant of the instruction which the magic number is supposed to represent and performing steps (1)-(9) of claim 22.